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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BILL PASSED.

Vote to be Taken in the House on the Enforcement Bill To-day—No Progress on the Funding Bill —The Cuban Debate—Personal Difficulty—The Envelope Contracts—The Governorship of New Mexico—The Tax Bill—Growing Feeling in Favor of Sweeping Away Special Taxes, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1870.

Northern Pacific Bill Passed.

The Senate bill granting the Northern Pacific Railroad bill in the House lasted about four hours, and the bill then, by twenty-four majority, went through without amendment. The roll was called twelve times, the friends of the bill holding a majority on every vote, though at one time it fell to three. Some of the amendments would probably have been adopted but for a fear that the bill would not again be reached if sent over to the Senate. No other measure for ten years has been so persistently and obstinately fought as this, and the majority on its passage is due in some degree to the obstinacy of the opposition. It has engrossed the time of the House for a week, and the friends of the bill hold that a majority will now be easily struck together in the Senate to pass the bill

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

We said yesterday that WAYNE MCVEIGH was going abroad for his health. We now learn that he is to receive the appointment of Minister to the Hague. It is an excellent arrangement which secures one not only his health but a fine position with a good salary added.

The Committee on Banking and Currency of Congress have under consideration various memorials from National banks in this State, in reference to the hostile legislation of our Legislature in incorporating a number of loan and deposit companies and giving them authority to pay higher rates of interest than are allowed by the National Banking law. Similar complaints have reached the Committee from other sections, but as the subject is delicate and difficult to deal with, the Committee, though disposed to afford a remedy, are not certain that it can be met by legislation.

It is represented that at least a portion of the Fenians are on the retreat already, the arrest of O'NEIL having sent confusion into their ranks. The retrograde movement is from Franklin, on the New York frontier. In Chicago GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is speaking to the Fenians, which means that the thing will end in wind. Various dispatches represent that considerable bodies of Fenians are moving to and from different points, and it is not impossible that an "invasion" may be attempted at several points of concentration. But the retrograde movements will inevitably become general—a result which was seen by the more reasonable of the bodies, who consequently refused to take any part in the movements.

THOUGH not successful, the motion of Mr. COVODE to strike from the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill the item to pay the cost of a Minister to Greece, was in the interest of economy and good sense. A lesser grade of representative to that country, with which we have little or no commercial or other intercourse, except of courtesy, would serve every purpose. We have got along very well for a number of years without a minister at Rome, and nothing would be lost, but something gained, by a similar policy in regard to Greece. Besides, the recent outrages of the people of that country on citizens of other nations call for some such notice which Mr. Covode's motion, had it been adopted, would have conveyed.

> NO PARTY can win by simply dreaming of its past successes, or hope for triumph in the future without making any effort to gain it. The Democrats are disciplined and compact, under the lash of defeat, resolute men. The Republicans want organization; they are an army without officers, a party without discipline, with a President who—as they follow simply as a mob of like strugglers. It is better to understand this now than to continue in a state of dream-life, and be ever a more thoroughly defeated than before.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Our contemporary falls short of stating the case fully. What the Republicans "want" is better statesmanship in Congress in the management of public affairs, and less of the dictorial spirit and the cultivation of antagonism with the President by Congress, and especially the Senate. It is idle to expect zeal and harmony among the Republican masses when such a spirit is acted out in Washington. Let the movement which the *Standard* seems to desire, and which Republicans everywhere desire, begin in Washington, and the result cannot be doubtful.

THE shape in which the Tariff question is left is the signal defeat of the enemies of protection. It seems altogether probable now that the present rates will stand and the question go over till the next session. It is true that this is not what Protectionists desired, but it is a result far the most distasteful to free traders and "reformers," who counted largely on such a reduction of rates as would close our mills and put out our fires. The result will be a bitter disappointment to English manufacturers, who have been counting largely on the success of the "Reformers" at the present session, the active employment of English labor and capital, and on large shipments of English productions and wares, as the natural consequence of driving American capital and labor out of employment. It will be a serious disappointment—the latest and most notable instance in many years of the blasting of "Great Expectations."

A SCHEME has been devised and is in actual operation, which may have the effect of relieving many American households from the troubles of domestic service. Mr. ELIHU, BURRITT, so widely known as the "learned blacksmith," (a title, we believe, first bestowed upon him by EDWARD EVERETT) having spent some years in England as American Consul in Birmingham, has established in that city an international land and labor agency, the object of which is described to be to send laborers to Canada and the Western States of America, and to afford the emigrants facilities for buying land when they arrive. To accommodate some acquaintances on this side of the water, he was led to inquire as to the possibility of getting English female servants of the right kind to remove to America. The result was satisfactory. Girls from the agricultural districts, honest in every sense, "reasonably capable and as intelligent as the average of English country girls are" can now be procured on favorable terms. Already there have been many applicants for such servants, and the "specimens" received have uniformly given satisfaction thus far.

THE FENIAN INSULT.

Americans are regardad by others, and, we believe, by themselves, as a proud people. Even those who say that we have more vanity than the English do not, in consequence, as they ought to do, give us credit for more humility. On the contrary, these revilers who charge us with being vain as a peacock, also insist that as a nation we are proud even to arrogance; as Miss ANNA DUDD, in SAXE's witty poem, "the very personification of pride." We confess that this imputation has never seemed to us particularly offensive. While in individuals pride is decidedly objectionable, in a nation it seems the almost necessary result of the qualities that entitle a people to the respect of the world. And for some time our chief concern has been the suspicion that our eulogists and our revilers have been equally mistaken in ascribing to us so large a portion of the virtue which is really only another name for national self-esteem. The misgivings of which we speak rest upon several grounds. To enumerate them would require an essay, and only a paragraph can be devoted to the subject. Therefore only one of these grounds of misgiving can be mentioned. Was a nation ever before so grossly insulted as the American people have been repeatedly insulted by the Fenian organization within the last six years? The wrongs of Ireland and the crimes of England, whether committed against Ireland or the United States, form no apology for the outrage upon the American Government and nation of which these Fenians are guilty. With England we are at peace and while pacific relations continue, every principle of decency and policy forbids the American people to appear to countenance the Fenian proceedings. In this view of propriety and duty almost the entire American people are of one mind. But these Fenians are American citizens, or claim to be, and, in absolute contempt of the general sentiment of the country which has given them a refuge from oppression, in open defiance of our laws and treaty obligations they organize a pretended independent government on its soil, and wage war upon England. The only sort of success possible to the organization is a raid of plunder and murder. The mere agitation of the subject, from the nature of its objects, is an affront to the people among whom it is carried on. It is an insult because it defies the common sense of morality and decency, and because it inevitably compromises and degrades us in the estimation of all civilized nations. In another point of view it is still worse. Whatever course the American Government may take with respect to it, or however aid in arresting its nefarious schemes, the effect of the movement is to complicate the already delicate and difficult questions in controversy between England and the United States. The people of this country are tired of war, and surely they do not desire war with Great Britain, if honor can be maintained in peaceful ways. But the purpose and earnest wish of these Fenians are to involve us in such a war. Should they succeed, the effect would be to violate our cause, by identifying it in part with men and methods of action abhorred by the Christian world. For all these and other reasons an obvious suggestion of American pride and self-respect would seem to be to frown upon and by mere moral force to put down this miserable and disreputable agitation. But however generally disapproved of, it has not been thus met. The insult offered to the moral sense and intelligence of the American people is borne with indifference, or treated as a joke, or still more frequently, it enlists a certain sympathy as the exciting sensation of the day. The reception of so inexcusable an insult in this manner is by no means indicative of extraordinary pride either of character or principle in the American people. Instead of being one of the proudest we must be one of the meekest nations on earth.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The political discord and discontent prevailing in the Dominion, apart from the troubles connected with the Fenian and Red River demonstration, are by no means indicative of a happy state of enjoyment—the "cares of State" set heavily upon them, and almost every measure presented to their Parliament is embittered with the apple of discord. Even the anti-American tariff passed to develope her coal and mineral resources has failed to give satisfaction, and is regarded as a retrogressive policy which should, under no circumstances, have been adopted. While in Nova Scotia it was regarded with apathetic indifference, in other parts of the country it met with undisguised resistance. The hostility to it in Ontario, in every sense the most important province of the Dominion, was most manifest, and even now the violent opposition to it continues to be manifested. The bill for the admission of Manitoba was also a fruitful source of discord, the exclusion of Portage la Prairie, first developing the dissatisfaction. It being regarded as an attempt to give the French portion of the community a preponderance of influence, and thus perpetuate the power of the Roman Catholic Church in that direction, leaving the Protestants to take care of themselves as best they may. This bill, though modified to take in Portage la Prairie is still substantially the same, in other respects, and the French influence will, therefore, continue for many years to prevail, and as all the public records and documents will be published in French as well as English, and as the Roman Catholic hierarchy is supreme, the English speaking Protestants may well look upon the new order of things with dismay, indicating as it does the intention to build up in the Northwest an exclusively French province similar to that of Lower Canada. This insignificant province, too, of a population of 15,000, half of them of mongrel breed, are to have the free forms of government of the older colonies, with a Senate and Lower House, and allowed to send, besides, six members to the Dominion Parliament. No wonder then that the most gloomy forebodings prevail as to the future. Nor will the difficulties or sectional jealousies be lessened when the efforts of the Imperial Government to include New Foundland, Prince Edward's Island and the Pacific possessions in the Northern Confederacy, the success of which may well be doubted in view of the difficulties that beset them at present.

BOTH in this country and in England savings banks by their operation have fully justified the sanguine predictions of the reformers who first advocated their establishment. Wherever one has been honestly and efficiently managed, it has proved a powerful agency in the promotion of social and individual welfare. American institutions of this kind have, we believe, been conducted, upon the whole, with more regard than English ones to the necessities of the class most interested. Even when the postoffice savings bank system was established in England by act of Parliament, it was hailed as a great step in the direction of a full realization of the benefits which the old banks had promised rather than secured. In *Old and New* for June there is an interesting account of the working and result of the Postoffice Banks, and the effect of the paper is certainly to suggest the questions how would the system answer in this country? and why should it not be introduced? When established in England, it at once commanded the confidence of the people, was everywhere introduced, and is now in universal use. "At any designated postoffice in the United Kingdom, a person can deposit money, or withdraw it, or transfer it to any other point." By it the poor everywhere have the most perfect and available facilities for banking, with the government as security against loss or risk, while the expenses of the system are the least possible in kind. The working advantage of the arrangement is that all the banks are of course parts or branches of a single concern, so that "a depositor can place his money in any branch, and have it entered to his credit in any bank he may designate." This relieves the traveler from the necessity of carrying money with him subject to the ordinary risks and temptations. Another advantage is that the evidence of a deposit in any one of the branches becomes equivalent to a circular letter of credit and is available at any other branch in the kingdom. To very many an important consideration is the fact that such a letter is payable without the expense of a banker's commission. In the paper to which we refer our readers, abundant evidence is given that the people greatly prefer the Postoffice banks to the old-fashioned saving banks. The author's argument seems plausible enough that the system is still better adapted to this country than to England. It would appear to be moulded here, also, as among us the business is too profitable as it is often carried on, to be of the utmost possible utility to the depositors. We do not mean that any unfair advantage is taken of them. But if the ends of the institution can be accomplished and the business managed at small expense, the system is worth trying for the sake of the class most concerned. For whatever reason, at present there are few savings banks in the country when the needs of the people are considered.

THAT duel between Hutchins and Washington did not take place, owing to the difficulty of procuring seconds, none of the friends of the belligerents being willing to subject themselves to the penalties of the law "in such cases made and provided." No less than three sets of seconds were provided, but subsequently declined. John Coyle, formerly of the *National Intelligencer*, was the last of Hutchins's seconds, but as he only desired to effect a friendly mediation, declined to go on the field. Colonel Hutchins failing to get a second, then challenged Washington to meet him on his own terms, and to name the time, place and weapons, but the latter's seconds decided that he was not according to the code, and it was not accepted. The affair has occasioned much gossip around Washington.

THE New York *Sun*, in allusion to the case of Dr. Clark, recently tried here for a breach of promise of marriage, expresses itself rather cynically in regard to the "conflicting" sexes. It says: "If the fickleness of mankind would be married is to be tried by any vigorous test, few of them would pass muster as sound in the head. Is there a man living so conceited as to suppose that any woman accepts him as her first and only choice about her? They are happy in a very silly way over their approaching sacrifice, whereas if they knew what was before them, they would rather betake themselves to weeping. If, now, every lucky dog who has profited by this temporary insanity, is to be allowed to back out of the scrape at pleasure, Heaven knows what will become of society."

THERE is considerable commotion in South Carolina in consequence of the great increase of the expenses of the government of that State and consequent burthensome taxation. The general expenses of the State government in 1870 were $611,800, against $151,800 in 1867, and the amount paid for salaries has risen in that time from $80,000 to $167,000, and the State debt from $6,000,000 in 1866 to $14,000,000 in 1870. A mass meeting was lately held which was attended by whites and blacks, Republicans and Democrats, rebels and loyalists, for the purpose of demanding retrenchment and reform, and to appoint delegates to a State Convention.

AT the anniversary of the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia, Vice President Colfax addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said that President Grant told him in the morning that he had been a Sabbath School scholar, and that he remembered with gratitude the instruction imparted to him in the Sabbath School when a boy. The impression made on his mind at that time had followed him through life. He felt confident that, through the influence of the Sabbath School, much real good had been done to the youth of the land.

THE annual report of the statistics of imports and the exports of Philadelphia gives a very flattering view of the steady increase of that branch of trade in that city, which, after a decline for several years previous, has for the past three years been growing, and is now fully up to the highest standard of prosperity. The southern trade is also restored, and the demand for foreign goods in the Philadelphia market is increased correspondingly. These statistics indicate the commerce of that port to be in a healthy and prosperous condition.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new patent is out for the making of steel rails direct from the pig. The iron is melted in a cupola, run into a reverbatory furnace (where it is carbonized,) run into ingots, allowed to set, reheated, run through the rollers and made into rails, which it is said can be sold profitably at fifteen dollars per ton. This is a valuable invention, provided the rails thus made are good for anything.

A young man who had been narrating some of his own wonderful exploits to a crowd of loungers one day, was interrupted by an old codger among the listeners: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are older and abler liars than yourself on the ground?"

Great Britain is about to lose one of her colonies—the Andaman Islands—which, according to the scientific men of Calcutta, are sinking like a wrecked vessel, in consequence of the progressive piling way of the earth in that part of its crust. The convicts in that penal settlement feel somewhat uneasy, but the prophets of the catastrophe console them with the gratifying assurance that, by doing it not to take place all at once, and that they will only be swallowed up gradually.

A correspondent writing from Oregon, Ind., reports the wheat crop promising; corn all planted, and much of it up; oats and grass (on the 20th) needed rain; peaches and apples promise an abundant yield.

Two more large bones of the skeleton of the mammoth or megatherium, discovered in Union county, Ohio, last fall, have been taken out recently. The skeleton is in detached fragments, as though it had been torn apart and the fragments dragged about by beasts of prey. It is thought that the entire skeleton will be found in a tolerable state of preservation.

The London *Church Review* notices the great opportunity offered for scandal, as, at a majority of the London Ritualistic churches where unmarried priests preached, the people have to go either to the priest's private house or to the vestry, and as thousands now habitually make their confession, the clergy are occupied for whole days and nights in hearing them.

An Indian Depredation.

Brevet Major General B. H. Grierson, in command of the Fort Sill Reservation, Indian Territory, under date of April 26th, has written a letter to Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Commission, in which he highly commends the labors of Laurie Tatum, the Quaker agent on the Reservation. He says "the Klowas, Comanches and affiliated bands are now encamped near Fort Sill, and those who attacked the Washita, and some bands that would not listen to the proposition last year, now manifest a desire to have their lands broken up and fenced." "If the Government will only cause, after fulfil its obligations, that the Indians may understand that promises made to them will be faithfully carried out, a *true and lasting* peace will be secured."

The following extract from General Grierson's letter explains one of the so-called Indian depredations:

> "The Klowas and Camanches are soon to have their annual Medicine Dance. This will be considered a war dance and the Indian tribes will remain in camp during the time. Satanta and a party of the tribe started on the expedition against Texas, but on the report of the cession small parties are apt to branch off for private revenge, and that has proved the case. With a view of preventing this I have sent cavalry to patrol along the Texas and Indian Territory line, and to scour the country on the south side of the Red river. On the 19th, Grierson left, and evidently "the right man in the right place."

A Broken down Billionaire a Negro Minstrel.

[From the New York *Sun*, May 20.]

Mr. John Hart, who is creating such a great *furore* in Kelly & Leon's Minstrels by his perfect delineations of negro character, was once a millionaire. When the oil fever broke out in Pennsylvania, Mr. Hart owned a hundred acres of wild land near Tidioute, Pennsylvania, worth about sixteen cents an acre. He was then running a canal boat on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. In the fall of 1864, several immense oil wells were discovered on Mr. Hart's land. Stock companies were formed in which he was a prominent shareholder, and at one time he was offered $500,000 for his interest. This was refused. He left the canal, built a most magnificent private residence, wore diamonds of almost fabulous value, and seemed to be made of money. At one time he was a prominent candidate for Congress, but failed to secure a nomination through the inertness of a trusted friend. Fortune's wheel suddenly turned backward, Mr. Hart was investigated into by Committees, and within three years he was without a penny. He then turned his attention to negro minstrelsy, and is said to be superior to either Dan. Bryant, D. D. Rice or Dan Emmett in his delineation of negro character. He has also been a Bowery boy, and has traveled in Europe and Australia. He was once wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, and spent two months in destitution on the island of Terra del Fuego. He is now playing an engagement at Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, at a salary of $100 per week.

This will be news indeed to Mr. Hart's friends in this city, where he was born, and where he first made his reputation as a delineator of negro eccentricities. His old land and splendid mansion were probably located in No Man's Land.

A COMPANY has been organized at Detroit among the proprietors of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads, and their connections, to build a tunnel under the Detroit river. The plans have been prepared by E. S. Chesbrough, Chicago City Engineer, and the planner and engineer of the Chicago lake tunnel. The survey and borings in the river, first made to the full depth of the contemplated tunnel, discovered the path across the river to be of stiff clay, and of the most favorable character for a work of this kind. The work will consist of two tunnels, fifty feet apart, and 8,268 feet in length. They will be cylindrical in form, and 18 feet six inches in diameter. The shell of masonry will be two feet thick. The grade of the tunnel, two feet in 100, with 1,000 feet of level line under the river. The estimated cost of the work is $2,500,000. The proposed capital stock is $3,000,000, which, it is said, will be subscribed at once, or when the charter is obtained. A charter has already been obtained from the Michigan Legislature, and a bill is now befor the Canada Parliament for a charter from the Dominion.

THE maxims of Poor Richard are not even in these later days to be disregarded—"take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves" is a salutary injunction now being appreciated in the South, "where the circulation of a smaller coinage than five cents is encouraging signs of economy and thrift not before exhibited. The folly which prevailed before the war of having no circulating medium less than five cents, was demoralizing and productive of great injury to the poor who were obliged to buy more than they wanted, or pay more than they ought for small purchases. In following the example of the North in this particular they avail themselves of an important element of thrift.

THE "Board of Delegates of American Israelites" are holding meetings in New York at which various topics of great interest are undergoing discussion, among them the subject of the Maimonides College at Philadelphia, and the establishment and endowment of an Jewish Rabbinical Seminary and Publication Society. A committee of five was recommended to raise funds for preparing and circulating Jewish publications; a committee to memorialize the Legislature in the Federal Constitution, and advising co-operation with practical local efforts to counteract all Christian societies for the conversion of Jews. Some of these topics gave rise to considerable spicy debate.

THE opinion has often been expressed that the sinful tendency of human nature "crops out" in boys approximating towards manhood, who afterwards settle down or are whipped into conventional respectability. A case is reported in the Boston *Advertiser* of a boy who shut up in a wood-house two little Jewish girls, where he kept them confined while he brought two large and savage dogs which he set upon the defenceless children. One of the girls was bitten all over and so badly in the face that if she lives she will be scarred for life, while the other was very seriously wounded on the legs and feet. That boy should be whipped and caged closer than the dogs.

THE women's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Philadelphia, recently interceded in behalf of the dogs, and succeeded in having the old method of disposing of them dispensed with, and the introduction of carbonic acid into a large tank in which the dogs were confined, substituted, as a means of destroying them. The new plan would not work, however, and when the cover was removed, instead of seeing a mass of dead dog flesh, the spectators beheld a host of lively canines, staring them out of countenance as if desirous of knowing the cause of this new movement of humanity. It was found necessary to resort to the old method.

SOME of the "saints" who have discovered that once in every eleven years the sun is subject to violent convulsions, which may at some future time cause the destruction of the earth, and "all that therein is," and who have been seriously exercised at the manifestations of that great source of light and heat during the present year, are beginning to feel easier, now that the critical period is nearly over. We have therefore in all likelihood obtained a new lease for the coming eleven years; in the meantime we will be well for those wise men to time it would be well for those wise men to meet and see what can be done to counteract the menaces of his solar majesty.

THE Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church of New York, has been challenged by some of the Mormon Saints to come to Salt Lake City and repeat a sermon delivered by him a short time since on the subject of Polygamy, when it is proposed that one of them shall reply. The Doctor having received assurances of perfect security, has consented to go early in August next.

MISS PHOEBE COUZENS, the advocate of suffering woman, has discovered undoubted scriptural authority for subordinating man and requiring him to be the kitchen to clean crockery and kitchen utensils. It appears in II Kings, XXI, 13: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish; wiping it and turning it upside down."

The overland excursion from Boston includes forty gentlemen and their wives, three other gentlemen with their wives, daughters, etc., twenty-eight gentlemen, sixteen unmarried and young ladies and several youngsters. Rev. R. C. Waterston and Rev. E. G. Porter are of the party, and also Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. Alvah Crocker, Hon. J. M. S. Williams, Dr. H. W. Williams, the celebrated oculist, Curtis Guild, the publisher of the *Bulletin*, and numerous prominent merchants, members of the Board of Trade, and others. Conductor H. O. Andrews is to take the train to Albany

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Letter from Hon. A. A. Barker in His Own Defense.

EBENSBURG, May 22, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A late number of the COMMERCIAL contained an article, signed (ironically, I suppose,) "X.," which seems to be made food from begging to eat. Averse to newspaper controversy, I should let the precious production pass for what it is worth, did not duty to myself, my family, my friends and the Republican party of this district impel me to expose the untruth of this "truth"-ful scribbler. I note the falsehoods of *Truth:*

1st. It is false that he writes "you a brief statement of facts in regard to the action of the Republican County Convention." There are no facts in the statement.

2d. It is false that "there is little or no opposition throughout the district to Mr. Morrell's candidacy." Outside of the works controlled by that gentleman, there is a very decided feeling of opposition to him in the Republican party.

3d. It is false that the local question of court or county seat was used against Mr. Morrell, or that he lost a single delegate because of that question.

4th. It is false as asserted, that "A. A. Barker was long an aspirant, and has always been cross when refused a nomination." I received the nomination at least *fairly*, when I ran for and was elected to Congress, and was beaten for a re-nomination because I commended Hon. Evan Roberts for Postmaster of Johnstown against the will of Mr. Morrell and a few of his friends, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of a large majority of the people of Johnstown.

5th. It is false that my "opposition to Hon. S. Black in 1862 gave the district to the Democrats." Mr. Blair was defeated by a "combination" in his own county, running about four hundred behind the ticket, and Mr. Black was little behind his ticket in Cambria, and as much of that in the south of the county as the north, and ran largest in the county of Huntingdon county. In 1862, when S. S. Blair was first nominated for a third term, as early as in 1866, when Mr. Morrell was nominated for Congress, I was a *progressive* of the *Alleghenian*, and indorsed the nomination of both these gentlemen.

6th. It is false that I "combined with R. I. Johnston, of Keensburg, and the Andy Johnson party in 1866." On the contrary, while giving Morrell the influence of my paper, I opposed President Johnson, and urged his impeachment, in all occasions.

7th. It is false, *absolutely false*, and an *unmitigated lie*, to throw it in the face of the venerable scribbler, (Truth) with a nod conscious that I never supported a Congressional nominee unless I was a candidate myself. It is a well known fact, that I opened the campaign of 1856, and proceeded with all my heart and soul, as well as in 1858 and 1860, that his renomination could be answered by Mr. Morrell himself, after his election in 1856, took my hand, and thanked me in the warmest terms for my constant labors in his favor during the campaign;—while his immediate friends assured me that they hoped that the time would soon come when I could reciprocate by supporting me. Say, from the beginning of the campaign of 1856 till the present time, my effort has been to build up the Republican party, and I do not boast when I say that I have done more than any Republican in Cambria county than all others in the county put together. In 1856, when Mr. Morrell was re-elected, I devoted my whole energies to the campaign, and made as many as five speeches in a single week. I challenge contradiction, and subscribe myself, truly yours,

A. A. BARKER.

[Having given both sides a pretty full hearing, we must request to be excused from further troubling our readers with the subject.—ED. COMMERCIAL.]

SAVINGS BANKS.

Many of the evils that afflict humanity might be evaded by a simple obedience to those laws of our moral and natural laws which Divine wisdom has announced for the guidance and government of men. The distress and crime which accompany and spring from poverty might be the case in the majority of those who suffer if they would accept and use a plan which has its source in pure benevolence, and which is governed by simple laws that all can comprehend. With an earnest desire for the good of laboring men, and of all those whose earnings are small, and who do not possess the capital necessary to success in manufacturing or trading pursuits, we would call attention to the benevolent savings bank as a means by which all may make use of it may, by economy and perseverance, accumulate an amount that will protect them from the misery of poverty and dependence in old age.

Having had an experience of many years as the presiding officer of the Dollar Savings Bank, being fully acquainted with the principles on which it was founded by its founders, and that have governed its action and investments, we can speak of it justly and truly. We mention two facts only in connection with it. The Dollar Savings Bank is the only benevolent and provident institution in Western Pennsylvania. There are no stockholders for all the money deposited, and its proceeds belong exclusively to the depositors.

As far as we can learn, it is the only Savings Bank in the world that began and continued to pay all its profits to depositors. These facts alone will sufficiently commend it as an institution worthy of the confidence of those who have or are disposed to be so bert (We vantages offered.

The principles upon which such a bank are conducted, are not generally understood, and therefore not appreciated by those for whose good it is intended.

The steady and rapid increase of money at compound interest, is amazing to those who are not cognizant of the fact. The moral advantage resulting to the individuals who open an account in such a bank, and the good accruing to the general community are not often prominently brought into notice. If a man deposits one dollar per week, he soon desires to increase the amount to two dollars per week, and if he will deny himself the unnecessary indulgences that are so injurious to body and mind. The principle of economy will have a new impulse by his savings—this indirectly leads to morality—and morality invariably leads to good citizenship, and a strong feeling of self-respect. The depositors of a savings bank, as a body, are not the poor, the idle or poor house, and not often are they found in Trader's Unions, or any immoral and unlawful combinations.

Providence has evidently determined that truth is the time to accumulate, and that reason to enjoy that which careful industry has gained. The youth will spend money in hope it is earned, if youth will waste mental energy before it has been really acquired, old age must pay the penalty of the indiscretion. If the youth has followed the shadow, old age cannot enjoy the substance. The man who has deposited twenty-five or fifty cents, or one, two or five dollars per week, and deposit it in some small 5 savings banks, it is a seed planted, which will continue to grow. It has a life that is manifest itself—and which will yield fruit, though the owner may sleep. The process may be slow, but it is sure; the results are not dependent on chance or hazard, but will surely develop themselves in due time.

To illustrate: If one begins at the way of gaining a competency; but we can command the attention of all those who earn their living by daily labor to the following tables, which are calculated from the best experience. These tables prove that economy and perseverance, with a wise and prudent investment of the small earnings, will inevitably yield to every man, who accepts the plan which Providence offers, a sufficient fund to support him when old age comes on and his bodily powers are so weakened that he can no longer obtain the means by which to support the body in ordinary comfort.

We would call the reader's attention to the interest accruing from investments made by deposits in the Saving Bank, at 6 per cent., and by outside organizations at 10 per cent. Here are the results:

One dollar per month deposited in bank at 6 per cent., principle paid out $120, average interest in five years, at 6 per cent., credited as part of ten years	$152 17
Twenty years, principle $240, average interest in 10 years, credit	497 40
Thirty years principle $360, average interest in fifteen years, credit	1,095 08
Forty years, principle $480, average interest in twenty years, credit	2,031 06

At the end of ten years take $182 17, and principal for ten years at 10 per cent. and add $30 annually for ten years, results: principle $420, annual interest $42, total $462, principal $1,014 22, for thirty years, principle $720, credit, $4,297 41. Adding annually $180 at 6 per cent., results: principle $1,260, six years average interest, your credit is $2,203 66.

Deposit $30 p. ct. annually $60, 20 years: principle $1,200, average interest in 10 years,	$2,185 01
Deposit $30 at 6 per cent. annually $60 on, principle $1,500, av. interest in 15 years,	4,359 10
Deposit $30 at 6 per cent. annually $60 on, principle $1,800, av. interest in 20 years,	9,333 17
Deposit $30 annually at 6 p. cent., 5 years, principal $300, av. interest in 5 years,	421 15
Deposit $30 annually at 6 per cent., 10 years, principal $600, av. interest in 10 years,	1,181 55
Deposit $30 annually at 6 per cent., 15 years, principal $900, av. interest in 15 years,	2,555 40
Deposit $30 annually at 6 per cent., 20 years, principal $1,200, av. interest in 20 years,	5,000 19
Private investment at 10 p. cent., $60, 5 years, principal $300, av. interest in 5 years,	886 86
Private investment at 10 p. cent., $60, 10 years, principal $600, av. interest in 10 years,	3,241 54
Private investment at 10 p. cent., $60, 20 years, principal $1,200, av. interest in 20 years,	9,469 04
Private investment at 10 p. cent., $60, 40 years, principal $2,400, av. interest in 40 years,	26,804 14
Deposit $60 p. ct. annually, $120, 5 years: principle $600, av. interest in 5 years	927 28
Deposit $60 at 6 per cent., 10 years: principal $900, av. interest in 10 years	1,905 49
Deposit $60 at 6 per cent., 15 years: principal $900, av. interest in 15 years	5,474 27
Deposit $60 at 6 per cent., 20 years: principal $1,200, av. interest in 20 years	10,979 14
Deposit $60 at 6 per cent., $60, 30 years: principal $1,800, av. interest in 25 years	20,384 11

These results exhibit the simplicity of nature's laws, that all along the journey of life some need be in servile dependance upon his neighbor or the public, if such can control themselves. We hope to present an article shewing what is a benevolent saving bank.

PITTSBURGH, May 25, 1870.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

National Road from Philadelphia to New York.

Track of the Jamestown and Franklin Road Laid to Oil City—Proposed Line from Rochester, N. Y., to Pittsburgh—Other Items of General Interest.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 24th says: We understand that surveying parties are busily engaged in laying off the route of the proposed National Railroad from Philadelphia to New York. There seems to be no doubt as to the ultimate completion of the road in question. The company will commence by constructing a line from Trenton, through Mercer and Somerset counties, to meet the New Jersey Central road at Bound Brook, on the Raritan river, thirty-one miles from Trenton. *Pro rata* arrangements have been made with the New Jersey Railroad Company from Bound Brook to New York until a new and more direct line can be built. It needs, therefore, only thirty-one miles of a new road to connect New York and Trenton, and, this being accomplished, the line will be extended to Philadelphia. This new road proposes to unite that city by a two hours' and a half trip over steel rails, and with but very few stoppages. Its success cannot but very materially revolutionize the relations between this solid city and our demonstrative and somewhat flashy neighbor.

FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y., TO PITTSBURGH.

A correspondent writing from Kinzua, Warren county, Pa., to the Corry *Republican*, says: Rumor says some gentlemen from Rochester, New York, are to visit us this week, to make geological examinations and report to the Common Council of said city the mineral resources of this locality. The object to be attained by these gentlemen is to induce more capital in the construction of the proposed railroad from Rochester, New York, to Pittsburgh, *via* the Allegheny river. Hitherto railroads have been projected and built all around us, leaving us out in the cold, and our products to lie dormant. This should not be, and we yet cherish the hope that the day is not distant when the people of this valley shall be aroused from their stupor by the shrill voice of the steam whistle. We are remote, not by distance, but by railroad facilities from the great centers of trade, while rail and commerce pass us on every side. We can hear the rumble of the car wheels as the heavy freight trains pass up the valley of the Kinzua to the south of us, only a few miles distant, on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad while the valley of the Kinzua is favored with an easy grade, with coal easy of access along the route, with rich deposits of ore in the mountains, and the summits are covered with the finest timber supplies in the world, the best pine, hemlock, oak, cherry, whitewood, chestnut and other valuable timbers, and located to the distance from Philadelphia to the harbor. Mr. Miller, the original engineer of the Sunbury and Erie, surveyed this route and reported favorably. Why, then, was not the road built down the valley of the Kinzua, on an easy grade and at a distance secured in building, instead of climbing the dizzy heights, over the great summit? The only answer to this question can be found in the answer to many others—money. Miller said, go the route marked out by nature, but money to a class said go over the summit.

The next railroad enterprise was the Allegheny Valley. It said every one, that will have a railroad now. Here is a neutral outlet from Pittsburgh to New York and the valley. But this road found plenty of oil before they reached us, and deemed it advisable to stay away and reach the seaboard by a more circuitous route. So the Connewango Valley railroad, of necessity, is now halting between Irvine Flats, the bank of the river and foot of the hill. The great mastery in the line of road for many miles along this rich valley should remain out of the great channels of trade, compared as it would, Pittsburgh with Rochester, New York, and Boston, and all the Intermediate cities along the line. The grade is as easy as any other portion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, while the distance between Pittsburgh and Rochester by this route would lessen the distance sixty miles over any other route; such we profess to know, say more.

FREDERICK AND PENNSYLVANIA LINE ROAD.

The Littlestown (Pennsylvania) *Press* of last week says: Major Cyrus Diller, the contractor for the extension of the Littlestown Railroad to the Maryland and Pennsylvania State line, is rapidly pushing forward the work of grading. He has already quite a number of laborers employed, principally men from this neighborhood, and we feel assured, well knowing the energy and activity of the Major, that under his supervision the work will be speedily carried on to final completion.

Commending on the above, the Frederick *Republican* of yesterday says, it seems that they are "pushing things," so far as the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad is concerned, east of Piney creek and the State line; why can't the same style of "pushing things" be made visibly manifest this side of the Monocacy? This road should be in running order this fall at all hazards.

THE TAPE WORM RAILWAY.

The "Tape Worm" Railway track, projected by Governor Ritner and Thaddeus Stevens, which spans the country from Harrisburg and winds up Hampton Valley, from Millerstown to near the Monterey Springs, and can be seen from the Maryland line in all its regal magnificence. We have been informed that the road will soon be brought into the great uses for which it was originally designed—the development the great States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia with a ligament of iron. This is a splendid structure, the track, adjacent, is a sorry and sad, and cannot be excelled by any railway track in the United States.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad Company the following persons were elected Directors: S. M. Newton, Wm. Bookstaver, Dunkirk; Walter Finkle, Dunkirk; Orange S. Winans, Dunkirk; George Barker, Fredonia; Thomas S. Higgins, Fredonia; T. D. Copp, Sinclearville; B. F. Dennison, Gerry; Edwin Eaton, Carroll; Rasselas Brown, Warren; J. A. Nefl, Warren; L. F. Watson, Warren; John W. Foll, North East. At a subsequent meeting, the following officers were elected: T. D. Copp, President; L. F. Watson, Vice President; Truman B. Colman, Treasurer; John F. McPherson, Secretary, Warren; Stephen M. Newton, Chief Engineer. The contractor anticipated that the road in running order by the 1st of October next.

—The track of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad is now laid to Oil City, on the west side of the creek. Cars are now standing at the terminus of the road. We are not informed as to the time when trains will commence to run regularly.

—A Holly correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, writing under date of the 18th inst., says a corps of engineers and surveyors, under the direction of Mr. Capwell, an experienced engineer, commenced yesterday morning the survey of the Toledo, Ypsilanti and Saginaw City Line Railroad. Within the next ten days or fifteen days it is expected the survey will be completed and the work begun at Holly.

—The Corry *Blade* learns that when Jay Gould was in that section a few days since, he bought the controlling interest in the incipient Union and Titusville Railroad, and that the contract for building it will shortly be let.

—The survey of the new railroad from Hollidaysburg to the Gap, has been completed, and it is expected that the work will be put under contract at an early day and prosecuted to a speedy completion.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has finally purchased the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and will take possession in June next. The company will place a fast boat on the route, and will reduce the passenger time over land several hours. The Central Railroad Control the railroad system to the Pacific coast. It is rumored that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies will also consolidate.

—A St. Louis dispatch, dated the 24th says: The St. Louis and Fort Scott railroad company formally organized here yesterday by the election of Amos W. Maupin, of Franklin county, Mo., President, and a full list of officers. This road will run in a direct line from this city to Fort Scott, through the richest and great cattle raising regions on that flat and in the Indian territory, by a route seventy-five to one hundred miles shorter than any present road. A survey of the line will be commenced immediately. It is said Mr. Maupin will be himself, and as the representative of the Eastern capitalists interested in the enterprise, has been here for several days, and has taken an active part in the organization of the company. He leaves for home to-day to lay the result of his labors before his associates

—The track layers on the Wilmington and Reading Road are said to be now but about three miles apart, and it is probable that the connection will be made and the road formally opened by the first week of June. A telegraph line is to be built and operated in connection with the road.

—The Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad having passed into the control of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company by the ratification of the lease by the stockholders, the work of completing it to Chenango Forks will be pushed with all

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, 1870.

The money market continues easy without any special feature. Stocks of every description are firmer with an upward tendency.

—The New York *World* says: The money market was easy at 4 to 5 per cent. early, with exceptions at 2½ to 3 per cent., and 6 to 7 per cent. for prime discounts, with exceptions at 8½ per cent. The Government bond market was strong with few bonds offering. The stock market was strong and advanced with a large and well distributed business. The transactions were unusually heavy in Lake Shore and Pacific Mail. These two stocks have been those chiefly attacked and sold by the bears.

The New York *Herald*, of the 25th says: The reaction was operative in the Gold Room as soon as the Board had formally assembled. The first sales were at the closing figures of the previous day; but the market then commenced to advance in sympathy with the firmer tone of the foreign exchange market and on purchases to cover speculative sales put out yesterday by those who had been induced to believe that the gold market was to follow the course of the stock market and decline as sharply. The clearances to-day as well as the rate for carrying gold, show the extent of business transacted on short account in the movement. The market closed firm at 111¼ on the announcement of the belligerent feeling the Committee on Foreign Relations manifested during the day on Americans by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

Holders of gold had their balances carried for rates ranging from one to four per cent., the average figure having been from two to two per cent. The European steamer took out $500,000 in specie. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:

Gold cleared	$67,180,000
Gold balances	1,873,000
Currency balances	2,193,347

The tendency of the money market to greater ease still remains unchanged to-day. The commercial paper there has been considerable movement at six to seven per cent., and some strictly prime names have passed at five and six per cent. The general rate, however, is 6 to 6½ per cent. for prime double name acceptances.

—The stock market was strong and advanced sharply upon the prices of the previous day on reports from Washington denying positively that anything had been done on the subject of a new funding bill, whatever may be done by the Ways and Means Committee in the immediate future. In the afternoon it was again reported that the Banking and Currency Committee would report a $400,000 000 contraction bill to-morrow, and prices fell off, but again sharply advanced, the market being highest for the general list at 4 P. M., and strong at the close. The feature of the day was Pacific Mail, which rose from 50 to 53¾, and was the leader in the upward movement. Some time ago we called attention to the fact that the rule of the Stock Exchange requiring thirty days' notice in case of an intended new issue of stock was easily avoided by the executive officials desiring to keep within the law of the board, but contemplating the issue of such limited stock. Recently 30,000 shares of Harlem were sold in the market, and in a few days the requisite notice was given at the Stock Exchange, but the stock had already been borrowed for delivery. At the end of thirty days the lender will be liable to have it given them in lieu of that which was borrowed. It was currently reported on the streets to-night that the Rock Island clique have in like manner sold about 30,000 shares of new stock, with the proceeds of which they intend to meet the liquidation of certain bonded debt falling due July 1, and notice of which they will give to-morrow. Exchange in a few days in order to legalize their conduct and keep the debt off the books. Efforts will be drawn in to the matter by the fact that the brokers who do business for the Rock Island party were large purchasers of the stock, although little attention was paid to it for the reason that sellers of long stock frequently borrow it back in order to satisfy their contracts. It will be remembered that Rock Island suddenly broke down after touching 126 and declined to 117, the public being tempted to buy at each reaction. The market was in this way carefully taken off the clique as they got out of their old stock and sold the new stock.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds '82	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '84	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 1881	117¼	117¾
U. S. 5 20s, 1862	111¾	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¼	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾	113¾
United States Pacific R. R.	105¾	106¼
Central Pacific, guaranteed	111¾	112¼
Cy. Pacific	111¾	112¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 26, 1870.	10 A M	10 30 A M	12 M	12 30 P M	1 30 P M	3 P M
New York Central	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
New Jersey Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127	
Reading	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Michigan Central	114½	115	115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern	97¾	98	98	98¼	98¼	
Illinois Central		137½		137½	137½	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		108½		108¾	108¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	
Do. preferred	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	
Rock Island	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	
St. Paul	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Fort Wayne	95	95	95	95	95	
Chicago and Alton	115	115	115	115	115	
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	
American M. U. Express	25	25	25	25	25	
United States Express	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	93½	93¾	¼	
N. J. Central	99½	99½	½	
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Harlem	127	127		
Reading	100¾	100¾		
Michigan Central	114½	115	½	
Michigan Southern	97¾	98	¼	
Illinois Central	137	137½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108½	108¾	¼	
Chicago and Northwestern	87½	87½		
Do. preferred	92½	92½		
Rock Island	119¾	119¾		
St. Paul	83¾	83¾		
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾		
Fort Wayne	95	95		
Chicago and Alton	115	115		
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	49½	49½		
American M. U. Express	25	25		
United States Express	44½	44½		
Gold	111¼	111¼		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 26, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market since our last has undergone no material change, the demand being as nearly confined to the wants of the home market, there being no excitement in regard to any of the leading articles. So far as relates to prices, but few changes have taken place, and these will be found under their appropriate heads. The weather has been changeable, but taken as a whole, rather pleasant. The spring trade is about over, the season at least. The latter part has been an active one, an immense amount of goods having changed hands. The competition among the leading dealers has tended to keep down prices. Groceries—the market remains steady, with a good business being transacted. The season's operations were unusually large—exce ding any previous one; at least that is the general opinion among those who are posted. Flour—We can report a fair market with a good demand for local purposes. Prices have undergone no change. Our receipts keep pace with the wants of consumers. Since our last 1,074 bbls were received. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand, and are running steadily, having orders on hand such as they can manufacture. This speaks well for our millers. Bacon and Provisions—The market was fair with a good trade demand at previous prices. The stock on hand is not a large one, and will soon need assistance. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market was decidedly weaker. Buyers were neither numerous nor anxious to invest, tendency being downwards. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 215 sacks; rye, 151 sacks; barley, 79 sacks; ye, 151 sacks; wheat, 2,105 sacks; corn, 251 sacks. The mills are well supplied with wheat, and are not so anxious to invest. Prices are unchanged, with sales of red winter at $1 25@1 28@1 30 ₱ bush. Oats are dull; prices weak and barely maintained; sales on white at 38@41c, closing at 38@39c; sales 1,000 bush for another market at 37c; sales were made from store in a small way at 38@40c. Corn dull but no lower; holders are not disposed to accept lower figures, the stock to operate with being light. In the market devoid of activity; sales to a limited extent were reported at 90@93c ₱ bush. Barley dull; nobody appears to want the article just now; we omit for the present.

APPLES—Are scarce with light receipts, the latter chiefly from Lake Shore. A choice article would bring $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts 41 bbls.

ASHES—The firmness in the Eastern markets has produced a change. We are reported regular sales of pots ash, common, at 4¾ refined, do; potash, 7¼@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ₱ barrel. Market well supplied.

BEANS—Market dull and prices nominal, with a supply in excess of the demand; prices vary from $1 50@1 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is improving since the advent of warm weather. Prices, however, have undergone no change. Apples sold at 6@6½c ₱ lb; quarters and cores; halves 8@9c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 20@22c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was quiet at unchanged prices. Sales of standard brands were made in a jobbing way at 23½@24c ₱ gallon. Market well supplied.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade. Sales of Factory at 15@16c; Goshen, Ohio, 15c; New York, 15c.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@15c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is steady with a fair demand for local purposes at the following prices: No 1 mackerel, $25@26 ₱ bbl; No. 2 large $17; No. 3 large $14; No 1 medium $13; in half bbls, additional. In kits—No. 1, $2 25; No 2 $2 00; No 3 $2. Lake Herring $4 50; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $5 50. Trout $6 50.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change. There was a steady trade demand, and occasionally an order for a few hundred barrels for another market. The mills are well supplied with wheat. Taken as a whole the feeling is not a strong one; the big prices that were predicted some time since have not been realized. The store rates are: Spring wheat in bbls, $5 25@5 50; in sacks 25c ₱ bbl less; winter wheat, in bbls, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; fancy brands range from $7 00@7 50 ₱ barrel; Sippo Valley $6 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Mogul $5 75 in bbls and $5 50 in sacks; Old Town $5 75 in bbls and $5 50 in sacks; Star Light $5 85; Springfield $5 75; Lilly white, $5 75 and $5 50 in sacks; Spring Valley $6 85 ₱ bbl; Dayton City $5 85; Wayne City $6; Gem of the West $5 75. Andrew's choice $5 25 in bbl, and $5 in sacks. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 50 in sacks $6 25; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 35; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 15; two Stars, blue brand, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ₱ barrel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues steady with a fair trade demand at rates that have been current for some days past. The stock in first hands is not a large one. We quote as follows: Shoulders 13½@14c for sm. 13½@13¾c for sugar cured do; sides, ribbed 16½c, clear short rib 17½c, clear do 17½c; breakfast bacon 18½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20½@22c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20@22c.

MESS PORK—$20 00@$20 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 ₱ caddies 19½@19½c.

TOTAL—Sales No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

WOOL—The demand was limited, the season being about over. Fl xseed nominal at $2 15@2 20 ₱ bu-hel. Timothy or clover still wanted.

EYE FLOUR—Market quiet, with sales in a regular way in bbls 6c; in sacks $4 75.

FEATHERS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 86@8c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime goose feathers at 85@86c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 85@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

HAY—The market remains dull. Sales were reported at a variety of prices ranging from $12 to $16. Sales of baled on wharf at $12@14.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

POULTRY—Market firm, with regular sales of live chickens by the coop at 20@22c; dressed 20c ₱ lb, tending upward.

BUTTER—The demand was active and sales were large. Fresh roll sold on Monday, 18@20c ₱ lb, tending upward.

GROCERIES—The market may be termed active for the season, with a good trade demand. Sugars are held firmly, holders not very anxious to force sales. Syrups and molasses rule about their own at previous prices. New Orleans molasses is held firmly at quotations. Coffee dull with a declining tendency in the current rates were as follows:

Teas—Unchanged at settled and prices steady. Rio ordinary 18½c; good 19@20c; prime 21@ 22c; choice 22@23½c; fancy 23½@25c; Java 25c; imitation Mocha, 24c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard, 13¾@14c; A coffee, 13c; C 12½c; extra C 13c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Very little on market, and we quote from 10¼@11½c, as to quality.

SYRUPS—Lovering's 66c; Havemyer & Elder's drips 56c; white honey drips 75c; Jersey 70c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber 50c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 80@90c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 10@1 20 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@13c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 65; Imperial $1 00@1 50; Japan Sc@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 40.

RICE—Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Salina Gloss 11¼c; Corn 8½c; Starch Lc ₱ lb.

LARD—Is sold from 12c Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

POTATOES—The market is dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Peach Blows are offering at 35c@40c.

SOAP—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 11c; No. 1 rosin 10c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $6 00.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans, (3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 00 ₱ doz.

FISH—Market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the mill prices for round lots: Fine $1 00 ₱ cwt; superfine stuffs $1 ₱; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; shorts $1 20; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

EGGS—The market was firm with an active demand, with a light stock to operate with; we can report sales at 17@18c ₱ dozen.

HONEY—The market was dull. The demand being limited sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from $8 00@$8 50 ₱ barrel.

HEMP—We are noted sales of undressed Kentucky hemp at $167 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—The market was steady at a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; prime rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 60@1 75, according to age; sales ten years old rye retailing from $1 90@$2 00@$2 00 ₱ gallon, according to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 27, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was a shade firmer, the Eastern reports being more favorable for holders; still buyers seemed to have but little faith that the advance would be sustained. The result was a quiet market and a limited amount of sales.

CRUDE.

Holders were firmer than the day previous; buyers were not anxious. The asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows: May and June, 12¾; July 12¼@12¾c; all year B. O., 10¾@10¾c; sale of 1,000 bbls spot at 12¼c; 1,000 do, this months, 12¼c; sales 1,000 bbls June, 12¾c.

REFINED.

The market was firm. Dispatches received from the East favored holders; buyers, however, did not partake of the same feeling and refused to take hold. The asking rates were: Spot 27½c; May, 27½c; June, 27½@27¾c; July and August, taken together, 27½c; last five months, 28@28¼c; all year, B. O., 29@29½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—*The Herald* says the market for petroleum was dull and depressed to-day, and although holders did not appear to have as much confidence as during yesterday or the day previous, yet there was no appreciable alteration in price-s, the figures bid and asked having remained substantially the same.

SALES.

250 bbls Rouseville.....$1 20
500 bbls Petroleum Center.....4 35
500 bbls upper creek.....4 20
500 bbls Miller.....4 15
1,000 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity or under.....4 37½
200 bbls Rouseville.....4 40

NEW YORK May 26.—Crude—demand fair at lower rates; sales at 14½c. Refined—holders ask higher rates, but the expected rise with petroleum sales at 27½c; June 27½c; July 27½c; August 27½c.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Closing on the 25th. Market quiet and prices about as quoted last. Crude bulk 14c; in shipping order 15c. Refined—Market for large lots about 27½c; 1,000 bbls sold for May at 27½c, and 1,000 bbls for June on private terms. Philadelphia delivery limited; sales 1,550 bbls refined S W for spot delivery at 27½@27¾c, closing at 27½c, and 2,500 bbls for June at 28½@28¾c, closing at 27½@27¾c.

OIL CITY, May 26—Market opened quietly, with no inquiry and no disposition for any desire to operate; nominally $4 20@4 35 on lower creek; $4 65 here.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 26.—Market firm; offered $4 37; asking $4 35.

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—Market dull and depressed to-day; upper creek $4 45@4 50; lower creek $4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 26.—Market very quiet at $4 30@4 45.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Market quiet; P. L. at 28c; sales of S. W. 27½c; crude 18@19c.

PLEASANTVILLE, May 26.—Market very quiet; prices nominal; the sales at last report—1,000 S 85, with nothing doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 27.—Market quiet and dull without any material change in prices. There are buyers at $4 15 and sellers at $4 20@4 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 26.—Market quiet at $4 25@4 30. No sales yet this morning and little doing.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Spot and May 27½c; June 27¼c; July and August 27¾c; August to December 28c; September 28½c; Crude 18@19c.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Market quiet and steady. Crude 14@14½c. Refined sales 2,000 bbls May 27½c; 2,000 August at 27¾c. Philadelphia 2,000 bbls May at 27½c. No Antwerp yet.

NEW YORK, May 25, 3 30 P. M.—Crude 14¼c sales; refined 27½c. Market closed quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 3 P. M.—Spot and May 27½c asked; 27½c bid; June 27¾c asked; July and August 27¾c bid; August and September 28c; September 28½c; R. O. November 1st 28@28½c. Crude in bbls 19½c. Market firm but inactive.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 26, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm; buyers at $4 30; sellers at $4 35@4 40; actual sales reported yet to-day.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

BY RAILROAD.		BY RIVER.	
Pennock & Bell	15	Geo. Buchanan & Co.	30
D. Fly & Co.	25		
Total	40		30

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bros., 10 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 218 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & Co, 75 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 775 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros & Co, 50 cases refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hasson & Bro, 50 bbls refined, to J C David, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Oil Refining Co, 571 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....2,113 bbls

Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 1,441 bbls refined to Tack, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 5 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J P Reighard, 5 bbls refined to Bedding, R & Co, Philadelphia.

Pennock & Beeson, 3 bbls refined to L Danfield Philadelphia.

Brooks, R & Co, 107 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,561 bbls

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, May 25—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Strong at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Strong; opened at 111¾, and closed at 111¾@111¾; carrying rates 2@1 ₱ cent. Clearances $40,000,000. Export $2,500.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm. Coupons '81, 117¾@117¾; do '62 112@112¼; do do 111¾@111¾; do '65 111¼@111¾; do new 111¾@111¾; do '67 113¾@113¾; do '68 113¾@113¾; 10-40s 108¾@108¾; currency 6s 112¾@113.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and firm. Missouris 85; old Tennessees 61; do new 56¾; old North Carolinas 48¾; do new 25¾.

STOCKS.

Dull but strong; Canton 39¾; Cumberland 42; Western Union Telegraph 52¾; Quicksilver 43¾; Mariposa 7; do preferred 17; Atlantic Mail 27¾; Pacific Mail 53¾; American 43¾; United States 45¾; Pacific Mail 53¾; New York Central 93¾; do scrip 93¾; Erie 23¾; preferred 46; Harlem 140¾; preferred 141; Reading 100¾; Michigan Central 115; Lake Shore 99¾; Illinois Central 137¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 108¾; Chicago and Rock Island 119¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne 95; Rock Island 119¾; New Jersey Central 99¾; Illinois Central 137¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 79; Dubuque 105; St. Joseph 119¾; do preferred 118.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $98,250,736; currency $6,071,796; gold balance $20,000,000. Sold Treasury bought $1,000,000 bonds at 110 49-100@110 97-100.

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—There has been a little more inquiry for Scotch pig, but as there are several tall lots for sale above the views of buyers prices have been accepted, and the market closes unsettled and irregular; the sales are 300 tons Glengarnock at $37@38 60 ex ship; 200 tons Coltness $36; and 400 do Eglinton $38@38 50 ex ship and $35 from store. The demand for American is still light, but prices are unchanged; 500 tons No. 2 carbon sold on private terms. There is a fair inquiry for Spanish ores and we notice sales of 350 tons from yard, supposed $40. The demand for rails continues moderately active, and prices firm; 2,000 tons new English sold at $62 50 gold, delivered at New Orleans, and 250 tons old on private terms. Bar has been a little more inquired for from store at old prices, which, however, leave little or no profit to the seller.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The market is less active and there is no perceptible change in values. The balance of the old clip being rapidly cleared off, and the season draws to a close, and with the prospect of an increase in the new clip, dealers are anxious to clear out stocks. Saxony fleece 50@55c unmerchantable, and X and XX Western fleece at 38@40c, chiefly Ohio at 47½@48½c. Texas at 30c pulled. No. 1, and 28@29c No. 2. Super and extra; 50,000 lbs California, 27@28c for spring, and 20@22c for fall clip; and 20,000 lbs Texas 19@20c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. A. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.	
Pitts Iand F Co, m	2	Zug & Co, metal	1
Lyon, Shorb & Co	1	Loomis & Collord, m	1
Lewis, O & P, m	1		
Total	7		2

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	3	J W Porter, metal	6
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	1	H L Smith, m	1
Total	11		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Chess, Smyth & Co, m	2	Union Iron Mills, m	1
Painter & Sons, m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Coleman, R & Co, m	1	Wilson, G & Co, ore	1
Wm Smith & Co, m	2	Lewis, Oliver & P, m	1
Lloyd & Black, m	1		
Total	16		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 26, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—firmer; sales of No. 2 at 99@99½c cash and seller June; No. 1 at 93½c cash; and seller June; closing at 89@89¾c cash, and 90c seller June; this afternoon call at 89½c seller May and seller June; closing at 90c. Corn—Moderately active and easier, closing at 84¾ cash or No. 2; this afternoon steady at 85c.

Oats—Dull and lower, closing at 37½c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet and steady, closing at 90c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and steady at $1 01 for iron clad.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

HOGS—Dull and heavy, ranging at $4 25@4 70.

CATTLE—Firmer and active at $4 30@5 80 for light stockers to extra shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 1,25 bales at 22¾c for middling and 23c for fair. Flour—Receipts 10,072 bbls; flour 5c better; sales 9,400 bbls at $5 60@5 75 for superfine State and Western; $5 75@ 5 95 for extra do; $5 90@5 75 for good to choice do; $5 40@5 60 for superfine Southern; $5 60@5 75 for extra Ohio; $5 20@5 35 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady and unchanged at $5 25@5 50 per barrel; sales 200 bbls at $5 25@5 50 for fine. Freights to Liverpool steady; wheat 10d; corn 8½d; 10,000 bush wheat at 10½d. Pork firm and quiet; sales 200 bbls at $20 50@20 75 for prime; $23 50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 160 bbls at $11 00@13 00 for plain mess; $15 00@16 00 for extra do; $17 00@18 00 for plain mess; $19 00@20 00 for extra do. Beef hams quiet; sales 80 bbls at $28 00@33 00. Tierces beef quiet at $16 00@17 00. Cut meats quiet; sales 200 pkgs at 10@10½c for middles quiet; sales 50 boxes Cumberland cut at 10c. Lard quiet; sales 500 bbls and packages at 12@12½c for shoulders; 13½@13¾c for steam; 15½@15¾c for kettle; also, 500 tierces prime steam, terms private. Butter dull and heavy at 10@25c for June. Cheese quiet at 7@9½c. Receipts of wheat 16,700 bush. Wheat firm, with fair export and milling demand; sales 20,000 bush at $1 15 for No 3 Chicago in store; $1 19@1 20 ex ship; $1 20@1 21 for No 2 mill; $1 20@1 22 for winter and amber western; $1 22@1 23 for amber State; $1 23@1 24 for white State; quiet. Barley and barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 10,000 bush. Corn firmer; sales 30,000 bush at 80@ 86c for mixed western; $1 00@1 05 for western yellow; $1 00@1 05 for Kentucky; $1 00@1 05 for white Southern. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Pork dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls at $20 50@20 75 for June; $20 75@21 00 for July; $21 00@21 25 for August; $21 25@21 50 for September. Lard dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls at 12@12½c for shoulders; 13½@13¾c for steam; 15½@15¾c for kettle; also, 500 tierces prime steam, terms private. Whisky dull and heavy at 99c for June. Butter dull and heavy at 10@25c for western

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Gerwig, J. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Mcclillin, Thos., Loretta, Pa.	1
Speer, Rev. Wm., West Philadelphia, Pa.	1

THE Art Gallery closes on Saturday, the 28th.

DECORATE your buildings. Flags at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

FLAGS all sizes, of bunting, silk and muslin, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning from box 54, corner of Center avenue and Arthurs street, proved false.

CITY COUNCILS.—We have received a notice of the meeting of City Councils at two o'clock P. M. on Monday.

SUMMER OPENING.—J. H. Warner, 55 Fourth avenue, corner Market street, will open an assortment of hats and bonnets in his retail department Saturday, May 28th.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Horace Byers, the lad against whom there are two informations for larceny, had preferred by Daniel Dunseath and E. F. Maynard, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and in default of bail was committed for trial.

"THAT MAN."—The resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Monumental Association on Wednesday placed "the gentleman" instead of gentlemen of the Central Board of Education who voted on turning out on decoration day, on Mayor Callow's staff.

AN ERROR.—It seems that we erred yesterday in stating that Polk Hawkins had just been relieved from the Work House. He had only been once in the Work House since it opened, and was set free long ago, and during the interim he has been at home sick.

STILL LIVING.—Mr. Henry Lange, the young man run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday evening, notice of which appeared Thursday, was still living yesterday. Dr. Hamilton amputated the crushed limb, and it is possible the injured man will recover. He resides on Forbes street.

TURNED UP AGAIN.—Tom man Reynolds, who was missing from New Castle, turned up yesterday morning. He had been sick, and was not in his right mind. His friends found him near Fotterville, Butler county, on his road home. He could give no account of himself, only that he had been in Butler.

A MYSTERIOUS MAN.—A mysterious man might have been noticed riding on the Birmingham Passenger Railway cars yesterday. He passed from car to car and appeared to be going to and fro continually. Some believe he was an insane man; others that he was a detective, looking for some one.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material aid will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, Thursday, May 26, 1870:

Johnston Littell to Elizabeth Kaye, August 6, 1859; 16 by 120 feet, in Johnston's avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh $1,800
Richard K. Breed to Jacob Hoffman, May 25, 1870; two lots of ground, Breed's plan, Mc-Keesport $1,200
John A. McKee to James Browne, April 1, 1869; three acres of land in Robinson township $1,695
John A. McKee to James Browne, June 5, 1868; three acres and fifty-seven perches of land in Robinson township $1,695
John Sherrer to John A. Dawes, May 16, 1870; twenty-one by one hundred and ten feet in Laccck street, Allegheny, with buildings $5,000
Thomas S. Maple to Christ. Cummer, April 3, 1869; one lot of ground, Maple's plan, Boyd's town $150
John W. Wiley to John B. Bennet, May 10, 1870; nineteen by one hundred feet, in Smallman street, with buildings $200
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, to J. W. Wiley, March 22, 1870; same as above $2,500
W. A. Herron to James Richey, May 16, 1870; 40 by 100 feet on Orleans street, Pittsburgh $600
W. A. Herron to S. & A. Lockhart, May 16, 1870; 40 by 100 feet on Orleans street, Pittsburgh $600
John H. Page to T. D. Evans, May 16, 1870; two lots of ground in Page's plan, Birmingham $1,000
John McCloskey to George Phillips, March 28, 1870; 25 acres of land in Robinson township, with buildings $1,000
John Blythe to A. Burns, January 1, 1870; one-half acre in Versailles township, with buildings $125

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Verdict in the Stitt-Huidekoper Case—The Jury Find for the Plaintiff in the Sum of $19,500.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

In the case of Wm. Stitt vs. A. & F. W. Huidekoper the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, Wm. Stitt, for the sum of $19,500.

The cases of Moran vs. The City of Pittsburgh were taken up and are still on trial. Action of debt on coupons issued by the city to railroad companies.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The following cases were disposed of: W. C. Shaffer vs. Wolfstown Coal Company. Action on breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff of $600 86.

M. F. Brighton vs. the School District of Plum township. Plaintiff was a soldier, enlisted in 1861, served three years, and in 1864 re-enlisted and was credited to Plum township. This action was brought to recover the bounty which that district agreed to pay to all who were credited thereto under the act of 1865.

Mary Kelley vs. J. H. Dierker, *sc. fa.* on mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $97 68.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

Yeager vs. Duff & Ewing.
Mel leland vs. Rogers.
Smith, guardian, vs. Jacobs.
Montgomery vs. Moore & Chambers.
McMahon et al vs. Rodgers.
Buckley & Co. vs. Fin Mains & Co.
Warren et al vs. Perry.
Allegheny county vs. Wolk.
Richardson vs. Schwab.
Dunn vs. Kiel.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of A. M. Marshall vs. Andrews & Craig, and Thompson, the same defendant, reported in yesterday's issue, had not been concluded at the hour of going to press.

TRIAL LIST.

Hazelwood & Blackstock vs. Henshanaer.
Walter vs. Kelly.
Collins vs. Knox.
Orr vs. McFadden, Jr.
Carpenter & Burrows vs. Berger & Co.
Staley vs. Porter.
Powell for use vs. Ferguson & Bro.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Kier.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Shaffer.
City of Pittsburgh vs. Cluley.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Richings company gave on last evening Bellini's grand opera of "Norma." The audience was small, but that of Wednesday evening, but not half as demonstrative as that which witnessed the presentation of "Lurline." In the cast were Mr. Pierre Bernard, who appeared in the *role of Pollione*, Mrs. C. R. Bernard as *Norma*, Miss Emma Howson as *Adalgisa*, and Mr. H. C. Peakes as *Oroveso*. These parts were all excellently rendered.

This evening Mrs. Bernard will have her farewell benefit, for which occasion Meyerbeer's historical opera, "The Huguenots," will be presented with a cast embracing the best talent of the company. This opera is founded on incidents connected with the San Bartholomew massacre. A short time previous to the massacre, a young Protestant gentleman, Raoul de Nangis, receives a commission in the French army, and is introduced to a party of his brother officers assembled at the chateau of the Count de Nevers, a Catholic nobleman. During the evening it is proposed that each of the company shall relate his amours, and the bashful Raoul is called on to begin. He relates the manner in which he rescued a beautiful lady from the rude hands of a party of students, and how, smitten by her beauty, he lost his heart. A veiled lady enters, and at the time Raoul's story is concluded. He recognizes her as the fair one for whom he had rescued. It appears she is maid of honor to Queen Margaret, and has been promised in marriage to De Nevers. She urges her intended husband to release her from her promise, and he generously agrees to do so. The lady's name is Valentine, daughter of the Count of St. Bris. The young lady is deeply in love with Raoul, and the Queen determines to marry the young lovers. To accomplish this she causes the young officer to be conducted blindfold to her gardens, where she discloses her rank and informs him of her intention of giving him in marriage to a Catholic lady. At first he acquiesces, but upon being introduced to Valentine he refuses the alliance under the impression that she loves another. St. Bris, the lady's father, challenges the young soldier, but the Queen interposes. Valentine is then persuaded to marry De Nevers, and immediately after the ceremony she resolves to pass the remainder of the day at the foot of the altar in prayer. Raoul challenges De Bris, who treacherously plots to murder the young officer. Valentine overhears the plot, and endeavors to make it known to the intended victim, but fails. The combatants meet, and Raoul is attacked by the assassins. A bloody struggle ensues, and a general fight ensues. The Queen appears and quells the affray. At this time Valentine is discovered, and learns that she loved him alone. De Nevers enters, and takes his bride home. At night Raoul has an interview with Valentine, and overhears a plot to massacre all the Protestants. He learns that the head of the conspirators, Raoul desires to warn his friends, but Valentine declares her love and implores him to remain. He hears the signal for the massacre and rushes out. He appears before the Queen and a Protestant assemblage, pale and bleeding, and informs them of the massacre. The assembly rushes out and falls into the fight. De Nevers is killed. Valentine offers pardon to Raoul if he will accept her faith, but on his refusal, she agrees to become a Protestant, and they are married on the spot. At this instant a party of murderers rush in and drag the young couple away.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Monday evening next Kelly & Leon will make their first appearance in Pittsburgh. Every member of the troupe is a star in his particular line of business. Leon is acknowledged by all to be the best impersonator of female characters in the profession. Kelly is a ballad singer of merit, and is very popular where known. Johnny Rice is without exception the best representative of the regular, genuine plantation darkey we ever saw. It is not necessary to mention that he accompanies the troupe to secure full houses. We have not space to particularize each member of the company. Suffice it to say that all are good.

THE CIRCUS.—Dr. J. L. Thayer will pitch his tent on the Red Lion lot on Thursday next, and give our citizens a brief series of circus performances. The Doctor started out this spring with a brand new circus—new and gorgeous trappings, fine horses, first class performers, jolly clowns and all the appliances of a first class concern. While not claiming to have the largest show in the world, he thinks what he offers to the public will prove satisfactory. Dr. Thayer is well and favorably known in this community, and can always count on being well received. The newspapers of the region through which he has traveled on his road *blow* him in the highest terms of the Doctor's exhilarant.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANISM.

Meeting of the General Assembly.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

Election of Moderator—Standing Committees—Reports, Etc.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

Rev. Joseph Cooper, D. D., of Philadelphia, is Principal Clerk, and Rev. A. G. Wallace, of New Brighton, Second Clerk of the Assembly.

THE ROLL.

The roll was called by the Clerks, when it appeared that nearly all the members, numbering about two hundred ministers and elders, were present. The following are the names:

Albany Presbytery—Rev. P. McAdam and Elder H. Boggs.

Argyle—Revs. W. E. Henning, J. W. Andrew, J. B. Clapperton; Elders A. Sendrum, J. Sinland, W. C. Safford.

Allegheny—Revs. J. C. Wilson, J. H. Timmons, A. G. Wallace, A. Y. Houston; Elders John Ross, G. Robinson, Matthew Kennedy, Joseph C. Wilson.

Big Spring—Revs. J. A. McGill, F. McBurney; Elders Hon. James Ferguson, Jacob Grove.

Bloomington—Rev. J. C. Truesdale, T. P. Proudfit; Elders J. M. McCullock, Robert Murray.

Boston—Revs. Joshua R. Kyle, G. M. Clark; Elders Thomas Mitchell, John Ewer.

Butler—Revs. R. E. Robertson, John Galley; N. E. Brown; Elders H. Reed, Wm. Bartley, Joseph Rogers.

Caledonia—Revs. John Edgar, A. B. Gfillilan; Elders C. Van Patten, John W. Walker.

Cedar Ridge—Revs. D. M. Gordon, Elder Alexander Johnson.

Chartier—Revs. J. T. Brownlee, J. R. Johnson; Elders John Templeton, Wm. Berry.

Clinton—Rev. S. F. Clark, Elder Andrew Beveridge.

Chillicothe—Rev. John Gilmore, Elder Jos. McCreight.

Cleveland—Rev. J. W. Logue, Elder W. H. Kennedy.

Conemaugh—Revs. D. M. Thorne A. B. Struthers, D. M. McClellan; Elders J. R. Smith, Robt. McCreary, J. M. Griffen.

Delaware—Revs. D. S. McHenry, N. K. Crowe; Elders John W. Smith, Wm. Elliott.

Des Moines—Revs. Richard Turnbull, D. F. Bittner, Wm. Galbraith; Elders A. A. Ramsey, M. D., Elias Hunter, W. H. Graham.

Detroit—Revs. T. S. Bracken, D. M. Gelvin; Elders Hiram Anderson, James McKibbena.

Frankfort—Rev. J. L. Purdy, Elder W. Witherspoon.

Garnett—Revs. E. C. Cooper, W. R. Erskine; Elders A. N. Hanna, David Martin.

Indiana—Rev. T. P. Dysart, Elder Samuel Green.

Ionia—Revs. J. C. Herron, Joseph McKelvy; Elders Isaac Walker, J. T. Larimer.

Keokuk—Revs. J. F. Graham, J. M Henderson, James Brown, D. D.; Elders R. S. Glasgow, S. R. Palmer, W. Wilkin.

Lake—Revs. J. R. Dodds, Wm. R. Stewart, Elders J. J. Christie, John C. Hay.

St. Clairsville—Rev. James Sawhill, Elder J. B. Mitchell.

Mansfield—Revs. R. H. Pollock, S. M. Coon, Elders J. B. Dorrance, Robert D. Sterson.

Mercer—Revs. W. A. Mehard, S. Alexander, C. Cummins; Elders Isaac McFarland, J. McLaurey, T. M. Best.

Michigan—Rev. John Anderson, Elder David Wylie.

Minnesota—Rev. J. S. Whitla, Elder W. Wilson.

Monmouth—Revs. A. M. Black, D. D., J. A. Edie, John Scott, D. D., James McArthur, J. R. Doig, D. D.; Elders David Turnbull, R. Campbell, Alex. Wilson, Hall Graham, Matthew McLaughrey.

Monongahela—Revs. James Grier, DD., J. D. Turner, J. C. McFarland; Elders, James Reed, N. Ballantine, R. J. McIowan.

Muskingum—Revs. H. Forsyth, David Paul, S. M. Hutchinson; Elders, Samuel Lee, A. Armstrong, Alexander Lee.

Nebraska—Rev. D. C. Wilson, Elder R. C. Murphy.

First New York—Revs. James Thompson, Robert Armstrong; Elders Isaac McGay, Robert Hargrave.

Second New York—Revs. M. L. Ross, H. H. Blair; Elders James H. Hagan, S. Dale.

First Ohio—Revs. Marcus Ormond, Joseph MacHatton; Elders, T. C. Reed, W. McCreary.

Oregon—Rev. J. Boggs.

Philadelphia—Revs. Wm. Bruce, Wm. C. Hand, Jas. Allison, Thos. Hanna, W. M. McKnight, W. Getty, J. Buchanan.

Princeton—Rev. James McCrea.

Rock Island—Revs. A. Wylie, Sherry, S. H. Reed; Elders David Milligan, D. S. Carnahan.

Sidney—Revs. A. Bullock, H. Brown; Elders D. K. Gillespie, Thos. Cook.

Shumankard—Rev. Alex. Smith; Elder Duncan Ferguson.

Steubenville—Revs. J. M. Jamison, T. J. Kinsley; Elders Hon. Wilson Hall, A. Simpson, St. Lawrence—Rev. John Harper.

St. Louis—Revs. Thomas Brown, M. M. Marling; Elders John Russell, A. M. Allen.

Tennessee—Rev. A. R. Coleman.

Vermont—Rev. John Service; Elder Robert Eaden.

Wabash—Rev. Thomas Mercer; Elder David McElrath.

Westmoreland—Revs. J. S. Easton, D. D., D. H. Pollock; Elders James H. Campbell, David Shaw.

Wheeling—Revs. R. G. Campbell, W. Grimes; Elders T. Sweeny, Robert Paxton.

Western Missouri—Revs. J. C. Williamson, W. P. Curtis; Elders George Cain, J. H. Kirkton.

White River—Rev. James Ingles, Elder Wm. Campbell.

Wisconsin—Revs. R. G. Wallace, J. H. Niblock; Elders James Menzies, W. Campbell.

Xenia—Revs. W. G. Haney, W. A. Robb, W. A. Campbell, Elders J. Weatherby, Wm. Anderson, James Bryson.

ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

An election for Moderator was then ordered, when the following named gentlemen were nominated for that position: Rev. Thomas Simpson Kendall, of Oregon; Rev. Jas. Brown, D. D., of Keokuk, Iowa, and Rev. Wm. Bruce, D. D., of Baltimore.

Dr. Bruce declined, and asked the brethren of the Assembly not to vote for him.

The election then proceeded by ballot, when Rev. T. S. Kendall was declared to have a majority of the votes cast, was declared duly elected.

REMARKS OF DR. BROWNE.

Rev. R. Andrew Browne, D. D., the retiring Moderator, in announcing the result of the election, said: I feel a profound sense of the kindness of my brethren in calling me to preside over their deliberations, and in resigning my duties, I wish to express my cordial thanks to the Assembly for their uniform courtesy and partiality towards me. It is with great pleasure that I resign the chair to Brother Kendall, to see about to step forward and occupy it.

RESPONSE OF MR. KENDALL.

Rev. Mr. Kendall, a tall, white-haired, venerable gentleman, then arose and advanced to the platform, where he was greeted by a cordial shake of the hand from Dr. Browne. He addressed the assembly as follows: Brethren—I would do injustice to my feelings, should I not express to you the great appreciation of your kindness in placing me in the present position. I am, at the same time, fully aware of the responsibilities involved in presiding over the highest court of the church. My position in life has been unfavorable to familiarity with the rules under which such courts are governed. Thrown in the frontier of southwestern frontier, and subsequently upon the frontier of the great West, in an uncivilized country, my privileges have been rendered very few, consequently qualifying me to hold the position of President of the supreme Court of Christ's Church. I mention these things, because I expect your kindness and sympathy of every member of the Assembly. I ask your aid, as we are representing, not ourselves, but the great Head of the Church. Let us all deem ourselves as in His immediate presence, that we are becoming a court like this. You will all bear these things in mind, and let us all endeavor, by qualifying me ably, in the discharge of our duties.

Mr. Kendall has been a long and laborious service for many years in the South and West, and is now about sixty years of age. It is related of him that, some twenty-five years ago, when stationed in Tennessee, he was sent to South Carolina to represent the church there in the action of the Associate Synod on the subject of slavery. This was a delicate mission, as the utterance of the Synod was against the crime of holding men and women in bondage. Mr. Kendall thought long and seriously on the mission, and, reaching his destination, preached a sermon, at the close of which he simply read the utterance of the Synod, without note or comment. This brought down upon his head the wrath and indignation of many in the community, and he was taken off, stripped, tarred and feathered, and compelled to flee the country.]

HOURS OF MEETING.

The Assembly fixed the hours of meeting and adjourning as follows: Meet, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; adjourn, 12 M. and 5.

RULES OF ORDER.

The Assembly then took up the new rules of order for the government of their proceedings.

The rules relating to the election of Moderator, and also those providing for the appointment of the Standing Committees, and a Committee on Bills and Overture, were adopted *pro tem.*, and the further consideration of the rules was laid on the table.

The Assembly then adjourned with prayer by Dr. Beveridge.

Afternoon Session.

The Assembly met at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Willis.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Moderator announced the appointment of the standing committees, as follows:

Bills and Overtures—Revs. James Brown, D. D., Joseph H. Presely, James Thompson, A. B. Coleman; Elders Thomas Sweeney, Wm. Wilkins, Samuel Lee.

Judicial Committee—Revs. John Scott, D. D.; A. G. Wallace, Thomas Brown, James Greer; Elders Hon. J. H. Downing, David Shaw, Andrew Beveridge.

On Narrative and State of Religion—Revs. Wm. Bruce, John Anderson, Marcus Ormond; Elders Wm. M. McKnight, M. M. Loughrey.

Home Missions—Revs. D. S. McHenry, Robert Armstrong, D. C. Wilson; Elders, David Turnbull, D. K. Gillespie.

Foreign Missions—Revs. David Paul, R. H. Pollock, N. K. Crowe; Elders, J. T. Larimer, J. S. Dale.

Freedmen's Missions—Revs. J. W. Logue, C. Cummings, J. H. Timmons; Elders, Robert Harper, W. H. Kennedy.

Education—Revs. J. R. Doig, D. D., J. A. Bailey, S. M. Clark; Elders, J. W. Wylie, James Campbell.

Publication—Revs. J. M. Henderson, S. M. Coon, W. A. McMahon; Elders, C. Van Patten, John Ewer.

Church Extension—Revs. D. F. Bonner, Richard Turnbull, E. C. Cooper; Elders Hiram Anderson, R. Palmer.

Sabbath Schools—Revs. J. R. Johnson, H. F. McAdams, T. J. Kennedy; Elders Samuel Graham, W. H. Graham.

Finance—Revs. Wm. Getty, Hon. James Ferguson, J. C. Speers; Elders D. S. Carnahan, Isaac McGay.

Statistics—Revs. Wm. S. Owens, J. C. Truesdale, J. M. Griffen.

Correspondence—Revs. J. H. Niblock, John Galley, A. Y. Houston; Elders J. M. Culloch, W. C. Safford.

Devotional Exercises—Revs. J. D. Turner, J. S. Purdy, H. H. Blair; Elders Wm. Witherspoon, J. Beveridge.

Revision—Revs. W. A. Mehard, J. C. Herron, J. L. Whitlow; Elders Isaac McFarland, David Stenson.

RECEPTION OF PAPERS, ETC.

The Moderator announced that the first business in order would be the reception of papers, reports, etc., for reference under the rules.

The credentials of Rev. Mr. McPherson, as delegate from the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church, were read and referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

Petition of the Trustees of the San Francisco United Presbyterian Church, asking assistance in the erection of a house of worship. Referred to the Committee on Church Extension and Finance.

Rev. J. R. Anderson, Moderator *pro tem.* of the Associate Synod, requested permission, on behalf of the members of that body, (who still preserve their organization,) to retire at three o'clock, for the purpose of transacting some business.

Mr. Blair hoped the request would not be granted. It was asking too much to thus interrupt the business of the Assembly.

Other members opposed the granting of the request.

A vote being taken the request was not granted.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. Dr. Willis, President of the Knox College, and a member of the Canada Presbyterian church, and Rev. David Pressley, of the Southern Synod of the Associate Reformed Church, were invited to sit as corresponding members of the Assembly.

PRESBYTERIAL REPORTS.

A large number of Presbyterial reports were then presented and referred without being read.

HOME MISSION REPORT.

Rev. W. J. Reid read the report of the Committee on Home Missions. From it we glean the following facts: The Assembly appropriated $70,000 for foreign missionary operations during last year. Of this amount, $1,268 53 were then in the treasury, and $5,866 59 have been since contributed, making the total receipts $58,865 14—an increase of over $2,000 over the receipts of the previous year. The whole amount expended during the year was $51, 141 23, leaving a balance of $7 23 91 in the treasury.

The report then refers to the death of Miss Sarah Hurl, at Cairo, Egypt, and Rev. Ebenezer Currie, also of the mission in Egypt, and Rev. B. F. Pinkerton withdrew from the mission in Egypt, and subsequently resigned. His place has not yet been filled. The report says: "In view of all these changes, the Board have often been much perplexed, and yet have not been cast down. So far as known, in all our missions the work has gone on and prospered, and in some fields has gloriously triumphed more than during any former year. Signally, in some respects, Heaven has seemed to answer our prayers by terrible works in righteousness. Most graciously, also, has He continued to build up His church, in our hands, although it was troublesome times."

The report then refers to the return of Miss Martha J. McKown to her field in Egypt, and also the fact that Miss Isabella Wood, accepted by Miss Eliza F. Johnston, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, will, before the departure of Miss Mary E. Welsh, of Martinsburg, Ohio, and Miss H. Harriet Kyle, of Pennsylvania, to the mission in India.

The state of the several missions, according to their organization, was then given in detail, as Trinidad, Syria, 3; India, 4; Egypt—including the stations of Alexandria, Cairo, Fayoum and Osiout.

The Board report that they have no report from the China mission, and are unable to state what Mr. Nevius's intentions are for the future.

The mission to Italy has been under the care of the Board, further than that one of their missionaries, Rev. W. C. Moorehead, has been laboring there, but has been compelled to return to this country on account of ruining all ill health in his family. Italy is still open and white for the harvest.

No definite action has been taken in regard to the mission in Abyssinia, which was brought before the last Assembly.

The wants for the ensuing year are thus summed up: 1. New Missionaries for Syria, India and Egypt. 2. Appropriations for the current expenses of the ensuing year, as follows: Syria, $1,000; India, $17,000; Egypt, $21,000; total, $39,000 in gold; or $51,75 in currency at 25 per cent. premium. For new missionaries, in case all the appointments recommended are sent, $9,-000 in gold, or $11,250 in currency will be required; making a total in gold of $50,000, or $63,362 in currency. 3. A contingent sum will probably be required, as the Board have received intimations that the famine of the previous year may return in consequence of the continued drought. 4. Prayer and increased missionary intelligence are earnestly recommended.

The Board recommend the sending of one new missionary to Syria, two to India, and one to Egypt, and that Miss Theresa M. Campbell be appointed for female missionary service in Egypt. Also recommend the General Assembly to direct all efforts to raise funds for missionary operations; that all churches be recommended to have stated seasons for conference and prayer in reference to the missionary work; and that appointments be made of persons to fill the vacancies in the Board, in 1871, whose terms expire at this meeting of the Assembly.

The following is a recapitulation of the report:

The whole number of Missions under the care of the Church, and regularly receiving contributions from it, are 12; viz.: in India, 3; Syria, 6; Egypt, 10.

Missionaries laboring in said stations—Males, 15; females, 13; total, 28; viz.: In Syria, 10; India, 33; Egypt, 46. Churches with communicants, 30; viz.: in Syria, 4; India, 6; Egypt, 20. Schools, in which 1,669 scholars are taught—Syria, 20; India, 741; Egypt, 654. Contributions $600, viz.: India, $40; Egypt, $560. Received for tuition fees, $600, viz.: Syria, $400; India, $200; received by [illegible], viz.; Syria, $15,000; India, $10,500; Egypt, $67,950. Sum total of receipts, $94,-000. Pages printed by the press in Egypt was 220,000.

The report was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

The reports of the Board of Education and Freedmen's Missions were referred to the appropriate committee without having been read.

The reports of the Treasurers of the Freedmen's Home and Foreign Missions, were presented and referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Reports of committees of the last Assembly having been called for,

The Committee, stated Clerk, read the report of the Committee on Revision of the Book of Psalms, which was placed on the Calendar.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises made a report, recommending that the Assembly spend half an hour each morning in devotional exercises, under the direction of the Moderator. Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

The report of the Committee on Presbyterian Union was called for, but none of the members being present, it was not presented.

The hour of five o'clock having arrived, the Assembly adjourned, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

What Next?

As this is an age of improvement, we are not surprised at anything in the shape of improvements. We were yesterday shown a "Hollow Metallic Burial Case," received by express, of a beautiful appearance, being made of different styles, in gilt, bronze, silver plate and black, and adapted to all kinds of boots and shoes, old or young. We are sure the community will appreciate this heel, particularly those who are in the habit of running their heels over on the side, as this will prevent that annoyance, and is certainly very desirable as well as beautiful. We see by other papers that this style of heel has been the rage in Paris the past year. We learn that the proprietors, Messrs. Hewitt Bros. & Co., of Albany, N. Y., are about to extend the scope of manufacture of the heels in our city, and are rapidly introducing them to the trade in every State.

The exhibition at the Art Gallery closes on Saturday.

ALLEGHENY.

COMMITTED.—William Ripley, whose arrest for the larceny of eight dollars we have already mentioned, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, in default of bail was committed to jail to await trial at Court.

LARCENY OF SHOES.—Officer Breninger arrested Kate Stills yesterday on a charge of the larceny of a pair of shoes, preferred before Mayor Collow by John Thomas. The prosecutor agreed to settle the case by paying costs, and would pay him for the shoes which was accordingly done.

NEW TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—A colored temperance lodge was instituted last Tuesday night, in the Lecture Room of Church on B. ge street. This is the first attempt made in this vicinity to effect a colored temperance organization, and it is expected that a large number will be present to-night. Forty have already joined, and it is expected that as many more will become members in the course of a few meetings.

Knapp's Battery—Meeting Last Evening.

A meeting of Knapp's Battery was held at Siddons's Hall, Rebecca street, last evening.

James D. McGill was called to the chair, and James P. Stewart acted as Secretary *pro tem.*

Twenty-eight members of the organization signed the roll, and fifteen new members were balloted for and elected.

The Committee on Music reported progress, and stated that tickets were already struck and ready for sale.

Wm. Hunter was elected Treasurer, after which the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

Dedication of the Hall of the Iron City Temple of Honor—Description of the Hall.

Last evening the new hall of the Iron City Temple of Honor No. 1, of Pennsylvania, was dedicated with appropriate exercises. The Hall is located in the third story of the building, at 161 Federal street, and was leased by the organization about three ago from W. J. Gallagher, Esq. The attendance last evening was quite large, and the exercises were of an interesting character.

Shortly after eight o'clock the Grand officers, John A. Garey and George Irwin, took their places. W. G. Warren, Past Worshipful Chief Templar, then read the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians, after which the impressive dedication ceremonies of the Order were proceeded with.

After the dedication ceremonies, the Rev. D. L. Rine delivered an address in the course of which he urged those present to attend to the principles of temperance, and in the usually eloquent style, showed the terrible results arising from continued and excessive drinking, and said that total abstinence is the only safeguard for the people.

Rev. Irwin, G. W. P., is the next speaker, and gave a glowing account of the progress of the Order throughout the State. He remarked that the Temple of Honor had increased in numbers during the past year, and considered that this should be a year of temperance, and feel greatly encouraged and try to do more in this noble cause.

G. Bradley then followed in a very appropriate speech. He urged upon all present to make more exertions in the cause, and to try to lead many to abstain from the soul-destroying habit. He referred to the other eating saloon where alcoholic liquors were also sold, for many have been enabled, and have taken their first downward steps in houses of this character. He advised them to cut the link clear off and prove themselves men. He closed by saying: "Keep the temperance pledge and it will keep you. Stand by the temperance ledge, and it will stand by you."

Rev. Mr. McIlvar having arrived, was next called upon, and spoke at some length. He first apologized for his tardiness, saying that he had a marriage ceremony to perform, which, of course, must be first attended to. After the ceremony he and his party proceeded five feet six inches of divinities, which also detained him somewhat. He said he was happy to see such a respectable audience assembled in such a respectable place and engaged in such a respectable business. He said that the principles of temperance have been at war one with another from the beginning of the world. He then went into the details of the temperance movement, and gave interesting histories of the Washingtonian Sons of Temperance, and finally of the "Temple of Honor." The speaker said that many of them were not members of a secret temperance organization were anxious to know what their secrets were. Well, said the speaker, I will tell you the password, we have signs. If there is any one who would like to know the grip, I would say it is a glorious grip, a strong grip, a never-letting-go grip, and it is a grip of prohibition, that takes the old gentleman right by the throat. The password of our organization is "we will fight it out on this line"—that's the password never to surrender until the work is completed. The temperance movement is not the work of a month or a year, but it will continue until we sift the Commissioner's room, any time in the future. When women succeed in gaining the right of suffrage, then farewell to goat and bock beer, for they, almost to unit are in favor of the temperance movement. The speaker continued at some length and was frequently applauded.

After the delivery of his address, the audience was dismissed with prayer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HALL.

The hall has been handsomely refitted and presents a very neat and attractive appearance. The members of the Lodge have spared neither time nor means to make the Hall comfortable and every way adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. The room is large and commodious, being twenty by fifty-five feet. The floor is laid with rich Brussel carpet. On each side of the room is a platform eight inches high and six feet wide, in which is a row of chairs. At either end of the room is another platform for the officers, with carpeted chairs and marble tables. The walls are handsomely papered and all the wood work beautifully painted. In the center of the hall stands the altar, which is said to be the finest in the State. It stands on the "Book of Temperance," which is a small platform four feet square and six inches high. It is built of wood, but painted in imitation of stone. The altar is three feet high and twenty-two inches square. It is built of walnut except the columns, which are made of ash. The columns enclose four lights. On each of these lights are inscribed respectively, Truth, Love, Purity and Fidelity. The altar was made by Mr. G. Freeborn, whose furniture warehouse is at 140 Ohio street. All the furniture contained in the Hall was furnished by this gentleman.

Next to the hall is the ante-room, which is 12 by 15 feet in size. The floor is laid with fine Ingrain carpet and it has also been newly papered and painted. Adjoining the ante-room is the reception room, which is also fitted up in a gorgeous manner. The Order proposes also to have matting laid on the stairs and hall leading to the pavement, and also to paper the walls, in fact everything that adds convenience and comfort of the members demanded, has been done, regardless of expense, which reflects great credit on this organization. The rooms rank among the best and most influential in this vicinity. The membership is already large and still increasing, and it does fair to do much to advance the noble cause of temperance.

THE GERMAN MASONIC HALL.

Corner-Stone Ceremonies Yesterday.

Addresses by Rev. Charles Schilling and John H. Bailey, Esq.—Contents of the Stone.

Yesterday was the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Free German Masonic Hall in the United States, located in this city, at the corner of Madison avenue, and Washington street. The Hall is being erected by the members of Jefferson Lodge No. 288, and others, not members of the Masonic fraternity are among the stockholders. While the hall will be ostensibly for the purposes of the order, and will be known as a Masonic Hall, still its projectors have made liberal provision for accommodating the new building to the wants and conveniences of the people for social and intellectual purposes, and will supply a want which this city has long felt.

THE DAY

Was all that could be desired, those participating in the exercises not being visited either by a drenching rain, or by the burning rays of the sun. The sky was obscured all day by dark clouds, and there was every appearance of rain, but fortunately no rain fell, and as there was nothing to mar the interest of the occasion, nor to disturb the exercises.

THE PROCESSION.

About nine o'clock the members of the various lodges of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, assembled at their respective places, and marched to Masonic Hall, Fifth avenue, the place designated as the starting point. About half after ten o'clock the different lodges formed in procession and took up the line of march. The Allegheny division, headed by the Great Western band, and under charge of Dr. Fahnestock, took the advance. This division comprised Lodges Nos. 278, 318, 269 and 288.

The Pittsburgh division, under charge of Capt. Batchelor, and headed by the Teutonia band, followed with an appropriate and highly interesting oration delivered in the German language.

After the delivery of the oration, the benediction was pronounced by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, after which the Marshals of Lodges collected their members and returned to their place of meeting.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting Last Evening—Report of the Committee on Poor Farm—Petitions, Resolutions, &c.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny was held in their respective chambers, City Building, last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

Council met at eight o'clock, and the Clerk called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Gwinner, Hall, Rhodes, Lowry, Lucas, Mellor, McNeill, Patterson, A., Peterson, Phillips, Reiter, Riddle, Stinson, Thompson, Voegtly and McBrier.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. LONG presented a petition for a gas lamp on the corner of Ridge street and Grant avenue. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS—A remonstrance against a sewer, from Beaver street to Fourth street. Referred.

Also, a petition for a water pipe on Sherman avenue. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. MEGRAW—A remonstrance against the opening of Robinson street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. HALL, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report.

In the matter of the communication of the Salt Inspector, submitted at last meeting the committee had instructed that officer to consult with the City Solicitor, and act in accordance with the opinion of that officer.

The committee would also report that in the making of the assessment for main sewer, in the middle district last year, an assessment was made on property of Mr. Clayton, which was paid; there was also an assessment made against Bates & Clayton, and the property assessed to them was part of Clayton lot, on which assessments were made. The following resolution in regard to the matter was presented:

Resolved, that the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to accept the amount of said assessments, and that Mr. Clayton and pay the costs and expenses out of the amount.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. C. P. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Street Committee presented a report of the Committee containing ordinance which were acted upon as follows:

For grading and paving Cedar avenue. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

For sewer on Burke alley. Read three times and passed finally. For sewer on Federal street to connect with Ohio street sewer. Read three times and passed finally.

Grading and paving Shannon avenue. Passed first reading.

For opening Fulton street. Passed finally under a suspension of the